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ARNOLD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1953

including the Report of the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

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NOTTINGHAM
HERBERT JONES & SON, LTD., PRINTERS, WARSER GATE
1954

ARNOLD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council:

*MR. W. LESTER, J.P.

Chairman of the Building & Sanitary and Housing Committees:

*MR. T. H. LEIVERS.

Members of the Council:

*MR. G. H. CHAPMAN.

*MR. A. E. LESTER, J.P.

*MRS. D. McCUNN.

*MR. W. LOCKLEY.

*MR. F. J. HANCOCK.

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*MISS E. GELL.

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MR. J. E. ELLIS.

*MR. J. R. TOPLIS.

MR. E. S. HATCHER.

MR. A. MARGETSON.

MR. A. SMITH.

* Denotes Members of the Building & Sanitary
Committee, Housing Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health : H. D. B. NORTH, M.SC., M.B.
Ch.B., D.P.H., A.R.I.C. A.R.C.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector : F. HARRISON (a) (b).
Housing Inspector :

Additional Sanitary Inspector: F. ROBINSON (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)
(g) (h).

Chief Clerk : F. H. JEW.

Clerk: A. TURNER.

- (a) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Examination Joint Board.
 - (b) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
 - (c) Diploma of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.
 - (d) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.
 - (e) R.I.B.A. Certificate of Competency for the office of Building Surveyor.
 - (f) Institute of Municipal Engineers Building Inspector Certificate.
 - (g) Institution of Sanitary Engineers Associate Membership Examination.
 - (h) Testamur Institute of Public Cleansing.
-

Area of District	4,505 acres
Population (Registrar General	
Mid-1952)	21,790
„ (1951 Census) ..	21,474
Rateable Value as at 31st March,	
1954	£134,381
Product of a Penny Rate for the	
year ending 31st March, 1954 ...	£529/10/2
Rate in the £,	21/-

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1953.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
ARNOLD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Arnold, 1954.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting to you my Seventh Annual Report on the state of health and the Health Services of the Arnold Urban District for the year 1953. The year has once again been very satisfactory, the health remaining good and a steady year of progress has been achieved.

The vital statistics have maintained their satisfactory state and compare more favourably than those for the country as a whole. This is further elaborated upon in the text of the report.

Again infectious diseases have not given rise to any alarm. In actual fact, there has been very little evidence of these diseases during the latter half of the year giving rise to a very satisfactory autumn and winter from this point of view. There was some prevalence of measles and whooping cough in the early months due to the continuation from the previous winter but once this incidence had passed there has been practically no infectious cases notified.

It is with pleasure that I can record once more that there have been no cases of diphtheria notified in the year. This is undoubtedly due to the active immunisation policy that has been pursued for the last 15 years. Whilst this gives rise to very great satisfaction, there must be no "resting on laurels" for already there are signs that, with the new generation of parents coming along, there is the first suspicion that the disease does not exist and therefore a child need not be immunised. If this idea spreads then there might be a recurrence of outbreaks of this very serious disease. Small outbreaks have occurred with very serious results. Active propaganda is continually carried out.

Vaccination is being actively pursued and although the results are fairly good, it is felt that very much better figures for this must be achieved before it can be regarded as satisfactory. Modern air travel has actually increased the risk of smallpox being introduced in the incubation period and also the chance of it being widely spread throughout the community.

Housing remains a very serious problem in health matters, both in medical cases and in social problems such as overcrowding. I would like to stress the benefit of good housing in the case of the tuberculous patient and to thank the Council for all the consideration and help that they have given to these cases. Good housing is essential to this type of case if they are to benefit from the expensive treatment that they have been given.

In passing I would like to draw your attention to the incidence of tuberculosis. Whilst it has been stressed that the death rate from this condition is falling, there is no decrease in the number of notifications. This fact has been noted throughout the whole country and as there are about 800 to 900 new cases notified weekly, it will be realised that there is the possibility that there will be an increased risk of infectivity with this condition and probably an increased number of infected cases in the community. This is likely to continue until an effective method of prevention of this disease is found. Until this ideal is attained then all additional methods must be used and one of the most important of these is good and adequate housing.

I have also included in the Report details of the Services provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council in their capacity as the Local Health Authority. It will be seen from this that a good and adequate service is provided for the prevention of disease. It will be noted that during the year the General Practitioners ceased to function as the Medical Officers to the Ante-natal clinics and that a County Council Medical Officer took over. I would like to take this opportunity of expressing to those Medical Practitioners my very great appreciation of the very excellent work that they have done for so very many years for the benefit of the public of the District.

In conclusion I desire to express my very sincere thanks for all the help and assistance that I have received from all members of the Health Staff and also from all Officers and members of the Staff of the Council. May I also express my sincere appreciation of the continued support and interest which I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Council.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. D. B. NORTH,

Medical Officer of Health.

Vital Statistics:

Population: .. 21,790 (Registrar-General's estimate for mid 1953).
21,474 (Census 9/4/51—Preliminary Report)

Births: Live .. 344 (Male 185, Female 159)
Still .. 12 („ 9, „ 3)

Illegitimate :

Live .. 11 („ 7, „ 4)
Still .. 0

Deaths: .. 212 („ 116, „ 96)

Deaths under 1 year 8 („ 4, „ 4)

Maternal Deaths 1

Birth Rate:

Crude Live B.R. .. 15.78 per 1,000 population.

Adjusted Live B.R. .. 15.15 „ „ „

Crude Still B.R. .. 0.55 „ „ „
(or 33.7 per 1,000 total births)

Adjusted Still B.R. .. 0.52 per 1000 population.
(or 32.3 per 1,000 total births)

Death Rate:

Crude Death Rate .. 9.72 per 1000 population.

Adjusted Death Rate .. 10.59 „ „ „

Infantile Death Rate: .. 23.2 per 1,000 Live Births.

Comparative Figures:

				ARNOLD	England and Wales	160 Smaller Towns
				<i>Rates per 1,000 population.</i>		
Live Birth Rate	..	..	..	15.15	15.5	15.7
Still Birth Rate	..	..	..	0.52	0.35	0.34
Death Rate, all causes	..	..	..	10.59	11.4	11.3
				<i>Rates per 1,000 Live Births.</i>		
Infantile Death Rate :						
(All causes, under 1 year of age)				23.2	26.8	24.3
Enteritis and Diarrhoea Death Rate,						
under 2 years	..	..	..	0.00	1.1	0.9

(N.B.—The 160 Smaller Towns refers to those towns having a resident population of 25,000 to 50,000 at the 1951 Census).

Births.

The number of births has fallen somewhat as compared with 1952, when the number was considerably increased. Thus in 1952 there were 365 births but in the year under review there were 344. This has given rise to a lower birth rate, viz. 15.15 for 1953 compared with 16.20 for 1952. The rate is slightly lower than that for the country generally.

The excess of births over deaths for 1953 was 132 being somewhat smaller than that of the previous year when the figure was 165. In 1952 there was an increase in the birth rate and a lower death rate.

The still birth rate is rather higher than the rest of the country. As this figure, i.e. the number of still births, is very small any slight increase will tend to give an apparently high rate. There were no cases of illegitimacy amongst the still births.

The number of illegitimate births has fallen compared with the previous year when the number was rather higher than usual.

Deaths.

The number of deaths has risen slightly to 212, there being 200 in 1952. This has given rise to an increase in the death rate.

The following brief details are submitted in respect of the deaths amongst the older age groups :—

Deaths over 70 years	..	77 i.e. 36%
„ „ 80 „	..	28 i.e. 13%
„ „ 90 „	..	5

Once again it will be noted that the trend of the death rate to increase with the the increase in age, i.e. the tendency of the population to live longer.

Of the deaths over 70 years of age, it will be noted that they are 110 out of a total number of deaths of 212 and of these deaths in the older age groups, 31 died in hospital. Of these 31 deaths, 26 were between the age of 70 and 80 years and the remaining 5 between 80 and 90 years.

The causes of death are enumerated in a table to follow and it will be noted that again the largest number of deaths occurs amongst cases suffering from heart and circulatory disease, followed by cases due to cancer and then by respiratory disease.

Infantile Mortality.

The Infantile mortality rate has remained low. It is slightly higher than that for 1952, viz. 23.2 for 1953 compared with 21.37 for 1952. The figure for the year is lower than that for the country and also that for the 160 Smaller Towns.

There were the same number of deaths in children under the age of 1 year as in the previous year but the slightly smaller number of births has led to an increase in the infantile mortality rate. The causes of death amongst the 8 children notified are as follows :—

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>No. of deaths.</i>		
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>
Prematurity	1	1	2
Hydrocephalus and spina bifida ..	1	1	2
„ and chronic meningitis ..	0	1	1
Congenital heart disease	0	1	1
Acute lobar pneumonia	1	0	1
Haematemesis (Rhesus negative case) ..	1	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4	4	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

An analysis of these cases of death show the following facts :

Deaths under 1 day	1
„ over 1 day and under 1 week ..	1
„ 1 week old	3
„ over 1 week and under 1 month ..	0
„ „ 1 month	3

Three of these deaths took place at home, one being aged 4 months and died of a congenital heart condition, one aged 5 months and died of acute bilateral lobar pneumonia the cause of death being confirmed by post mortem and the third case died at the age of 1 week from prematurity.

The remaining cases died in hospital. It would appear that with our present knowledge very little could have been done to prevent these deaths.

Causes of Death.

				<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) .. ..	..	..	..	2	1	3
„ (Non-pulmonary) .. ..	..	..	..	1	0	1
Syphilitic disease .. ..	..	..	..	2	0	2
Cancer : Stomach .. ..	..	..	..	5	3	8
Lung .. ..	..	..	..	8	0	8
Breast .. ..	..	..	..	0	1	1
Uterus .. ..	..	..	..	0	1	1
All other sites .. ..	..	..	..	17	10	27
Leukaemia, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	3	0	3
Diabetes .. ..	..	..	..	0	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system				18	17	35
Coronary disease, angina .. ..	..	..	..	12	11	33
Hypertension with heart disease ..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Other heart disease .. ..	..	..	..	5	19	24
Other circulatory disease .. ..	..	..	..	7	2	9
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	5	4	9
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	9	3	12
Other respiratory diseases .. ..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	..	..	..	0	3	3
Gastritis, enteritis, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	0	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis .. ..	..	..	..	1	0	1
Hyperplasia of prostate .. ..	..	..	..	2	0	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	..	..	..	0	1	1
Congenital malformations .. ..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases				8	11	19
Motor vehicle accidents .. ..	..	..	..	2	0	2
All other accidents .. ..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Suicide .. ..	..	..	..	2	1	3
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ..	..	..	..	116	96	212
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Maternal Mortality.

One case of a maternal death took place during the year, being due to septicaemia following a natural abortion. This case was not under medical care and the cause of death was confirmed by post-mortem.

Notifiable Diseases.

The health of the District compares very favourably with the rest of the country as a whole in respect of the infectious diseases. The number of cases notified to the Department are considerably less than in the previous year. There was an average proportion of cases of infectious diseases in the spring but for the rest of the year the District (and the Country as a whole) had very little evidence of any notifiable diseases.

The table below gives the incidence of notifiable diseases and the case rates per 1,000 population and the corresponding figures for the whole of the country and the 160 Smaller Towns are submitted for comparison.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>No. of Cases.</i>	<i>Case rate per 1,000 population.</i>		
		<i>Arnold.</i>	<i>Eng. & Wales.</i>	<i>160 Smaller Towns</i>
Scarlet Fever ..	9	0·41	1·39	1·44
Whooping Cough ..	47	2·15	3·58	3·38
Diphtheria ..	0	0·00	0·01	0·01
Erysipelas ..	3	0·14	0·14	0·13
Measles	181	8·30	12·36	12·32
Pneumonia ..	6	0·28	0·84	0·76
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	0·04	0·07	0·06
(Paralytic) ..				
(Non-paralytic) ..	0	0·00	0·04	0·04
Dysentery	22	10·09	—	—

In the above table it will be noted that no figure is submitted for the case rate for dysentery for the whole country or for the 160 Smaller Towns. These figures are not available in the statistics forwarded by the Registrar-General.

There were no cases of food poisoning, enteric fever, smallpox, meningitis or encephalitis notified for the year under review.

Scarlet Fever.

There were two cases more than in 1952 but it will be noted that the case rate is low compared with the rest of the country. All cases were very mild and sporadic.

Whooping Cough.

There was a considerable fall in the number of cases of whooping cough notified during the year, viz. 47. In the previous year there were 119 cases. In 1953 the bulk of the cases notified were in the early part of the year and were the overflow from the previous winter.

Measles.

As in the case of whooping cough there was a marked fall in the incidence of measles in 1953, there being 181 cases brought to the notice of the Department as compared with 344 in 1952. It is also

noted that the cases again occurred in the first few months of the year. In the previous year, the bulk of the cases of measles and also of whooping cough occurred in the winter months and overflowed into the spring of 1953.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

One case of acute poliomyelitis was notified in the latter part of the year. The patient, a young married lady rapidly became paralysed and was very seriously ill. After treatment in the isolation hospital she was transferred for remedial treatment under the Orthopaedic Surgeon at the City Hospital, Nottingham.

Diphtheria.

Once again there were no cases of diphtheria notified in 1953 in the District. No cases have occurred in the last five years. The fall in incidence of this disease is well illustrated by the figures for England and Wales. Thus in 1944 there were 23,199 cases notified with 934 deaths whilst in 1953 there were only 240 notifications with 24 deaths.

Dysentery.

The cases of dysentery refer largely to a small outbreak that occurred in an infants school. In this small epidemic one class was involved and fortunately this group were contained in a separate room away from the main building. About 40 to 50 children were at risk. All these children had meals at home, the school meals service not being involved. The cases were brought to the notice of your Medical Officer of Health following a remark made by the mother of a pre-school child who had been infected by an older child who was in this class. The outbreak was reported during the Whitsuntide holidays and when the children returned to school a routine examination of the faeces of each child was carried out. It was found necessary to exclude 15 children who had positive stools, until a satisfactory number of negative stools were obtained. The outbreak was due to Sonne dysentery.

Trichiniasis.

One case of this condition was reported to the Department during the year. This condition was found in a patient in hospital following a minor outbreak in the surrounding areas. The organism causing the condition is found in infected beef or pork, chiefly the latter. Human beings are infected by eating raw or under-cooked meat or meat products. Usually a case is reported some considerable time after infection and it is almost impossible to trace the source of infection. It can give rise to a very serious illness. The condition is not notifiable and this very often leads to delay in investigating the source of infection.

Tuberculosis.

The number of new cases notified during the year remains about the same as the previous year. Since 1949 this figure has been very steady.

The trend of notifications during the last few years is tabulated below :

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
1938	..	21	..	5	..	26
1941	..	19	..	4	..	23
1942	..	15	..	6	..	21
1943	..	16	..	8	..	24
1944	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	16
1945	..	14	..	2	..	16
1946	..	13	..	3	..	16
1947	..	22	..	3	..	25
1948	..	33	..	2	..	35
1949	..	21	..	2	..	23
1950	..	20	..	2	..	22
1951	..	21	..	2	..	23
1952	..	21	..	2	..	23
1953	..	21	..	0	..	21

The death rate for this condition remains the same as the previous year there being the same number of deaths from tuberculosis. The death rate is 0.19, that for the country generally being 0.20 and 0.19 for the 160 Smaller Towns.

The death rate for tuberculosis is falling steadily but far too much publicity has been made of this fact, for whilst the death rate falls the number of living cases tends to rise and the infectivity rate will increase until a cure can be found. It should be borne in mind that there are approximately 800 to 900 cases notified weekly as new cases throughout the country and there is an increasing risk of infection taking place.

It will be noted from the table below that the number of cases on the Register is increasing outstripping the number of cases removed.

Whilst methods of treatment are advancing, prevention must play its part and one of the first lines of defence is in good housing with a healthy and hygienic life.

TUBERCULOSIS IN 1953

<i>Age Group</i>				<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths (Old and New Cases)</i>			
				<i>Resp.</i>		<i>Non-Resp.</i>		<i>Resp.</i>		<i>Non-Resp.</i>	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1-5 years	...	...	...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15 "	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25 "	...	...	...	3	5	-	-	-	1	-	-
25-35 "	...	...	...	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
35-45 "	...	...	...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55 "	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
55-60 years and over	...	...	...	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	...	...	...	10	11	-	-	2	1	1	-

Number on the Register, 1st January, 1952 .. 187

Number added or restored to the Register .. 21

Number removed from the Register .. 8

Number on the Register, 1st January, 1953 .. 200

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory, being the laboratory for the Notts. Area under the Public Health Laboratory Service of the Medical Research Council, carries out the following examinations :—

Milk :	Phosphatase Test, Methylene Blue Test, Bacteriological, etc.
Ice Cream :	Methylene Blue Test, Grading, etc.
Food :	Bacteriological examination of foodstuffs.
Water :	Bacteriology of water.
Pathological Specimens :	Bacteriology and pathology of swabs, sputa, etc.

The Laboratory carries out many other functions but the above are the main ones the Department is likely to require. The Service is a most excellent one and is available to the Medical Profession.

City Analyst's Laboratory.

Similar examinations to the above are carried out in respect of Milk, Ice Cream and Water. The Laboratory is also able to carry out chemical analysis of food. Mr. W. W. Taylor, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., is an official analyst for the purpose of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Ambulance Service.

One ambulance is stationed at the Arnold Sub-depot and is available for use in the Arnold Urban and surrounding districts. This vehicle is under the direct control of the Notts. County Council Ambulance Control, Telephone number 88771.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

These Services are supplied by the Nottinghamshire County Council, your Medical Officer being in charge of the Clinics held in the District.

The main clinics are held in the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre situated in Arnot Hill Park whilst a weekly Child Welfare Clinic is held at Cavendish Street in the Social Welfare Centre there and a weekly clinic is held at Mapperley. The times of the various clinics are given later in the report.

The service continued during the year as in the past, but in the middle of September, the County Council altered the existing arrangements, the General Practitioners ceasing to attend the ante-natal clinics, and Dr. Jean Forbes, a full time Medical Officer of the County Council, took over these duties.

The full effect of these changes can only be assessed after some time but the proximal effect would appear to be that the attendances fell off, the cases would appear to be attending their own Medical Attendants. A fact which is not so apparent is that at the present rate of remuneration of General Practitioner sessions, it is more economical to employ part-time General Practitioners. At the same time as these changes came into effect the post-natal clinic was abandoned and merged into the ante-natal clinics.

The present arrangements for the clinics are :—

ARNOT HILL PARK—ANTE-NATAL CLINIC—Tuesday afternoons. These clinics are from 2 p.m. until 4.30 p.m. and post-natal cases are seen at these sessions.

Attendance Figures for Clinics.

ANTE-NATAL ATTENDANCES :

First attendance (New Cases)	..	178 (218 in 1952)
Total attendances	..	474 (814 „ „)

POST-NATAL ATTENDANCES :

Total attendances	..	23
Number of Ante-natal Clinics held	..	62
„ „ Post-natal	..	6

Midwifery Service.

The services of three Midwives are provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council. The following information is supplied in respect of these Midwives :—

Nurse A. Billington, 23, Acton Road, Arnold	..	T.N. Arnold 68746
Nurse E. Greensmith, 51, Church Drive, Arnold	..	T.N. Arnold 62538
Nurse M. L. Hoare, 18, Highbury Road, Nottingham		T.N. Bulwell 27-8986.

Blood Grouping of Ante-natal cases.

Throughout the year practically all cases attending the clinic have had their blood grouped and the scheme has worked smoothly.

Care of the Unmarried Mother.

Cases under this heading have been dealt with during 1953 and excellent co-operation exists between the Health Staff, the County Almoner Service and the Southwell Diocesan Board of Moral Welfare.

All cases are admitted to hospital in order that all necessary steps can be taken to rehabilitate the mother.

The Child Welfare Service.

This service catering for the pre-school child has continued to have a satisfactory year of work. All newly born babies are visited as soon as possible after discharge from the Maternity Hospital or after the Midwife has ceased to attend and advice is given by the Health Visitor. All cases are encouraged to attend the child welfare clinics. At all these clinics medical advice is available as your Medical Officer attends in his duties as Assistant County Medical Officer.

Children are referred when necessary for consultant advice by appointment with the Specialists at the Nottingham Children's Hospital and the Nottingham and District Orthopaedic Clinic.

The scheme whereby cases requiring Paediatric advice could be referred to the Consultant Paediatrician seconded from the Sheffield Region Hospital Board to the Nottinghamshire County Council on a part-time basis has continued satisfactorily. This service has the advantage that appointments can be easily made, the County provides office accommodation and Dr. Blandy has hospital beds available if such treatment is required.

Furthermore the Consultant is available for the supervision of premature babies. The County has also a part-time Ophthalmic Consultant available from the Regional Hospital Board and cases can now be referred to him. All such cases are seen by the Ophthalmologist at the clinic premises at Arnot Hill Park.

The following Clinics are held :—

ARNOT HILL PARK :

Wednesday and Thursday afternoons .. 2—4.30 p.m.

CAVENDISH STREET CLINIC :

Monday afternoon 2—4.30 p.m.

MAPPERLEY (1A, PLAINS ROAD) CLINIC :

Friday afternoon 2—4.30 p.m.

(No Medical Officer on the last Friday afternoon in the month)

CONSULTANT OPHTHALMIC CLINIC—ARNOT HILL PARK.

Alternate Monday afternoons 2—4.40 p.m.

(Appointments made by School Health Service, County Hall, Nottingham).

CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC CLINIC appointments made at Child Welfare Clinics.

Attendance figures for Clinics.

	<i>Total Attendances.</i>	<i>Medical Consultations</i>
Arnot Hill Park ..	5,496 (5,629)	1,769 (1,555)
Cavendish Street	2,191 (2,020)	805 (551)
Mapperley ..	2,761 (2,671)	664 (618)

INDIVIDUAL ATTENDANCES :

	<i>No. of children who were under 1 year on 31/12/53</i>	<i>Between 1—5 years</i>
Arnot Hill Park ..	151 (205)	330 (283)
Cavendish Street	111 (94)	145 (148)
Mapperley ..	61 (59)	139 (113)

The figures in brackets refer to the attendances in 1952.

	<i>No. of Clinics held</i>	<i>Average Attendance at Clinic.</i>	<i>No. of Attendances by Medical Officer.</i>
Arnot Hill Park ..	101	55	97
Cavendish Street ..	48	46	45
Mapperley ..	48	59	36

Care of Premature Children.

There has been no occasion to utilise the equipment held at the clinic for any child in the District. The services of the County Paediatrician are available for any cases of premature children in Arnold.

Supply of Welfare Foods and Vitamins.

Welfare foods are on sale at all the Child Welfare Clinics and the supply is in great demand by the public. Vitamins are available and distributed for the Ministry of Food. The supply of vitamins is well taken up by the mothers attending and the Ministry reports show the District well to the fore in this demand.

Vaccination Service.

There has been no change in this service during the year, this clinic being held after the immunisation clinic on the last Friday afternoon in the month.

The following figures represent the year's work in this important preventive service. These figures include the cases dealt with by the local General Practitioners.

	<i>Under 1 year.</i>	<i>1 year.</i>	<i>2—4 yrs.</i>	<i>5—14 yrs.</i>	<i>15 yrs. and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary Vaccinations ..	225	7	15	10	24	281
Re-vaccinations ..	—	—	1	—	32	33

These figures are above the average for many areas but could be very much better. Good propaganda is done by my colleagues in the Department, by the Health Visitors, by the General Practitioner Service, etc., but still more needs to be done.

No case of complication following vaccination has occurred during the year. The modern methods of vaccination, viz. one small insertion or the multiple puncture method, gives rise to little reaction especially since the modern methods of vaccine production have resulted in a potent vaccine giving few if any untoward results.

Diphtheria Immunisation Service.

The scheme as carried out in previous years has remained in force and the clinic is held as follows :—

Arnot Hill Park—Last Friday in the month . . 2.00 to 4.30 p.m.

Children resident in the Mapperley area are dealt with at the clinics held at 1a Plains Road. The arrangements in force have proved very satisfactory.

This has produced satisfactory results and is of great help to residents in the Mapperley region for Arnold clients and from the adjoining District of Carlton and also the City of Nottingham.

The following figures are in respect of the total number of children immunised of the Arnold Urban District at the end of 1953 :—

<i>Age at 31-12-53 i.e. Born in Year</i>	<i>.. Under 1 .. 1953</i>	<i>1-4 '52-49</i>	<i>5-9 '48-44</i>	<i>10-14 '43-39</i>	<i>Total under 15</i>
Last complete course of injections (primary or booster)					
A 1949 - 1953	.. .. 45	1,171	368	6	1,590
B 1948 or earlier	.. —	—	1,276	1,497	2,773

It will be noted that the table set out above is rather different from the one given in previous annual reports. This new type of table has been requested by the Ministry of Health and it does give information of the state of immunisation of the child population particularly in respect of the last five years and of the activity of the service during that period.

The immunisation state of the child population remains fairly satisfactory. In this respect the work of the General Practitioners has been a very great help. The percentage of school children protected is high although it is not possible to estimate this as no accurate figure is available for the numbers of school children. The Ministry's object is to obtain at least 75% of babies protected before their first birthday. It is estimated that in the first half of 1953 there were only 31.5% of such babies immunised throughout the whole country and whilst Arnold can produce better figures than this, your Medical Officer will not be satisfied until the Ministry's target is at least reached.

Daily Guardians.

A satisfactory scheme for daily guardians is administered and maintained by the Local Health Authority.

Home Help Service.

A Home Help Service is provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council as Local Health Authority and there is a Local Organiser for the Carlton and Arnold Urban Districts. This Organiser is located at Park House Clinic, Carlton (T.N. Nottm. 24-7151). This Local Organiser is available at Arnot Hill Park Clinic on Thursdays from 12 noon to 2 p.m.

Nursing in the Home.

The Nottinghamshire County Council are responsible for this service and maintain the Arnold, Woodthorpe and Daybrook District Nursing Association. There are three District Nurses available. The District Nurses operate from the following addresses :—

33, Church Crescent, Daybrook .. T.N. Arnold 68658

19, Valley Road, Sherwood .. T.N. Arnold 67811

Dental Services—Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Dental Service for pre-school children and ante-natal and nursing mothers is provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council as the Local Health Authority.

This service is provided for all preschool and school children and is free. This is supplemented by the service provided by the Dentists working in contract with the Executive Council of the National Health Service. The service provided by the Local Health Authority is expanding and it is hoped that this will prove as valuable as that provided in the past in the preventive field.

It is stressed that this service is available to all ante-natal and nursing mothers, i.e. mothers who have a child under 1 year of age. This service is free including the provision of dentures.

Appointments can be made via the County Medical Officer and although there is no accommodation available in Arnold for opening a Dental Surgery, neighbouring clinics are readily accessible for Arnold cases.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

It has not been necessary to take any action under this Section of the Act during the year 1953. This section deals with the removal of persons in need of care and attention who are unable to look after themselves. Action can be taken by the Council upon receipt of a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health.

The Welfare Officer for the District for the purposes of this Act is :—

Mr. R. R. Wilcockson,

Office—Methodist Church, Gedling Road, Carlton.

T.N. Nottm. 24-8392.

Office hours 9 a.m.—10 a.m. and 4 p.m.—5 p.m.

Mr. Wilcockson is also the Duly Authorised Officer for the Mental Health Service.

Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the year 1953

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ARNOT HILL PARK,
ARNOLD.

September, 1954.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting this my 28th Annual Report on the Sanitary Circumstances of your Urban District for the year ending 31st December, 1953.

As in previous years the report summarises as far as possible the duties carried out by the Department during the year. It is becoming increasingly difficult to find sufficient continuous time, free from interruptions, in which to prepare reports of this nature.

I would describe the year's work as one of steady routine progress which has been achieved without disturbance by staff changes.

The only observation I wish to make is to draw attention to the number of complaints and requests received by the department, viz. 1,555, this figure is entirely exclusive of enquiries regarding housing, waiting lists, etc., and constitutes a record for any one year. I regard such complaints and requests as a compliment to the department in that the public can obtain and do receive service, in some cases outside the scope of our official or statutory duties.

I desire to record my appreciation of the manner in which my staff have carried out their respective jobs and assisted in making this report possible and to those workmen under my control who "stuck to their guns" during long periods of shortage of labour.

I would also express my thanks and appreciation for the active interest and support afforded me by the Chairman and Members of the Council, Building and Sanitary and Housing Committees and to the Officers of the other departments for their willing co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

F. HARRISON,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.
Housing Inspector.*

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The Corporation of the City of Nottingham is the Water Authority for this Urban District. A constant and good quality supply of drinking water has been available throughout the district during the year.

Two samples of water were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham for bacteriological examination, both samples were found to be satisfactory.

Swimming Bath.

The Public Baths have again been well maintained throughout the year. No complaints were received by the Health Department during the year.

Two samples of water from the swimming pool (Chlorinated and de-chlorinated) were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory. The results were satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage.

No major alterations or improvements have been carried out in the district during the year apart from extensions for Housing development.

Sewage disposal is dealt with by the Nottingham Corporation at their works, Stoke Bardolph, at an estimated cost to the Urban Council of £4,800 for the year ending 31st March, 1954.

The supervision and maintenance of sewers within the Urban District cost £1,213 including £247 loan charges.

Public Conveniences.

Maintenance cost for year £525.

Rivers and streams.

There are no Rivers or Canals within the District. The whole of the surface water drains into the Daybrook, a culverted water-course with parts of open dyke, which also receives four tributary water-courses from the drainage areas formed by the contours of the district.

No alteration or improvements have taken place during the year.

Closet Accommodation.

The whole of the built up area of the Urban District is 100% water-carriage system. The only conservancy system operates in outlying parts of the district where public sewers are not available.

Atmospheric Pollution.

Ten complaints were received during the year regarding nuisance from smoke.

Forty-five visits and observations were made on industrial premises. Three nuisances from Smoke were remedied after informal action.

Public Cleansing.

The whole of this work was reorganised in March, 1953, owing to residential development, whereby 3 collection districts were established and every effort made to operate and maintain a regular weekly collection throughout the district. Difficulties were experienced causing delays mainly due to sickness of men, annual holiday rota and the impossibility of obtaining suitable replacement labour. I must again stress the importance of this service to the general well-being of the community, it is a vital service as essential as water supplies and sewage disposal.

EXPENDITURE AND INCOME year ending 31st March, 1954, from the Abstract of Accounts prepared by the Chief Financial Officer.

Expenditure: Collection :

	£	£
Administration—Collection and Disposal		700
Wages, Superannuation and Insurance	4,954	
Vehicles, including Drivers' Wages ..	2,680	
Garages and Mess Room	119	
Insurance and Rates	17	
Materials	9	
Clothing and Sundries	36	
	<hr/>	7,815

Expenditure: Disposal :

Wages, Superannuation and Insurance	1,328	
Vehicles, including Drivers' Wages ..	298	
Insurance and Rates	4	
Loan Charges	28	
Materials	14	
Fuel	12	
Clothing and Sundries	3	
	<hr/>	1,687

£10,202

Income:

Trade Refuse, etc.	18
----------------------------	----

Total Cost .. £10,184

**Extract from Public Cleansing Costing Return—Ministry of Housing
and Local Government, 31st March, 1954.**

	<i>Collection.</i>		<i>Disposal.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
<i>Unit Costs</i> (Arnold U.D.C.)	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Gross cost per ton, labour only ..	13	1	3	6	16	7
„ „ „ „ Transport ..	7	0		9	7	9
Net cost per ton all expenditure ..	20	4	4	3	24	7
(Average costs 132 Urban Districts) ..	(22)	8)	(2)	2)	(24)	11)

	£	£	£
Net cost per 1,000 population ..	359	75	434
(Average costs 132 Urban Districts) ..	(413)	(40)	(454)
Net cost per 1,000 premises ..	1,078	227	1,305
(Average costs 132 Urban Districts) ..	(1,365)	(132)	(1,497)

Operational Statistics:

Total refuse collected (estimated) ..	7,691 tons
Weight per 1,000 population per day ..	19.3 cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	7,246 premises
Average haul by collection vehicles to disposal point (single journey) ..	1.81 miles
Method of disposal—controlled tipping ..	100%

Summary of Complaints and Requests received, 1953.

Scavenging Service ..	334
Rats and Mice ..	197
Drains and W.C.'s ..	273
Repairs to property ..	188
Foods ..	124
Smoke nuisance ..	10
Defective dust bins ..	257
Keeping of Animals ..	10
Nuisances ..	24
Insect Pests ..	73
Miscellaneous ..	65
Total ..	1555

Number of Inspections and Visits.

Revisits <i>re</i> Notices	1,001
Complaints investigated	1,144
Housing Management (Council)	903
Houses (Public Health Act)	581
(Housing Act)	95
Food and Drugs (Food Premises)	507
Fried Fish Shops	22
Ice cream premises	78
Dairies	140
Keeping of Animals	50
Slaughter of Animals	6
Drainage	530
Drains tested	55
Cesspools	29
Water courses	19
Infectious Disease	91
Factories	32
Atmospheric Pollution	45
Water Samples	7
Interviews with Owners, Builders, etc.	498
Refuse Collection and Disposal	594
Rats and Mice	182
Houses Disinfected	11
„ Disinfested	9
Insect Pests	92
Miscellaneous	118
Committees	57
Total ..	6,896

Notices.

Notices.				Served	Complied		
Informal				538	509		
Statutory				107	96		
Statutory Notices.				Served	Complied	Done in Default	
<i>Public Health Act, 1936</i>							
Section 44—New W.C.'s				4	—	—	
50—Cesspools				2	—	—	
75—Dustbins				76	55	21	
93—Nuisances				25	20	—	
TOTAL ..				107	75	21	

Legal Proceedings.

1. 23rd January, 1953. Appeal by Owner against Statutory Notice by Council under Sec. 75 Public Health Act, 1936, requiring provision of Dust Bins to 5 houses.
Magistrates decision given in favour of Council.
2. 21st April, 1953. Prosecution under Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for sale of black pudding containing a nail embedded in the substance. Case proved and conviction recorded. No penalties. Council awarded costs.
3. 17th July, 1953. Prosecution under Foods and Drugs Act, 1938, for sale of loaf of wrapped sliced bread having extraneous matter embedded in substance thereof.
Defendants Fined £10 and 10/- costs.
4. 28th August, 1953. Prosecution under Sec. 93 Public Health Act, 1936, against owner for failing to comply with requirements of Statutory Abatement Notice from Council as to Nuisance arising from sanitary defects.
Defendant Fined £5. Nuisance Order to comply within 1 month.

Sanitary Improvements effected.

Housing Defects:

Chimney Stacks repaired or renewed	..	..	32
Roofs repaired	..	..	47
Eavesgutters and downpipes repaired or renewed			51
Walls repaired, etc.	..	..	42
Doors repaired, rehung or renewed	..	..	43
Coal-houses repaired	..	..	10
Yards and passages paved and drained	..	..	19
Yard paving repaired	..	..	32
Fencing repaired	..	..	3
Dilapidated dustbins renewed	..	..	213
Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	48
Stairs repaired	..	..	2
Plastered walls and ceilings repaired or renewed	..		80
Windows repaired, made to open, etc.	..	..	39
Sash cords renewed	..	..	59
Oven and boiler sets repaired or renewed	..	..	23
Firegrates repaired, reset or renewed	..	..	21
Sinks renewed	..	..	4
Washing coppers provided or repaired	..	..	3
Hot water systems repaired	..	..	17
Water supply connected to dwelling-house	..		—
Burst water pipes repaired	..	..	25
Wash-hand basins renewed	..	..	—

Drainage:

Drains repaired or re-constructed	32
Obstructed drains liberated	257
Inspection chamber covers renewed	13
Inspection chambers built or repaired	14
Gullies repaired or renewed	6
Sink waste pipes trapped, repaired or renewed	21
Wire Cages provided to Vent Pipes	—

Sanitary Conveniences:

Additional Water Closets provided	—
Water Closet basins renewed	20
Water Closet seats repaired or renewed	31
Flushing cisterns repaired	27
Flush pipe joints repaired or renewed	24
Burst water supply pipes repaired	26
Water Closet structures repaired	24

Miscellaneous:

Premises disinfected—Scarlet Fever	4
Tuberculosis	4
Cancer	2
Others	—
Verminous premises disinfested	3
Premises in which treatment carried out to destroy insect pests	56
Dirty Houses cleansed	5
Keeping of animals so as to be a Nuisance, abated	15
Smoke Nuisance abated	3
Offensive Accumulations removed	11

Rats and Mice Destruction.

Total number of complaints received	197
---	-----

Treatment:

Private premises	428
Business premises	13
Local Authority	7
Total	448
Prebait used	2,118
Poison baits used	668
Poison Gas used	—
Number of Visits by Sanitary Inspector	182
" " " " Rat Catcher	1,568
Wasps nests taken and destroyed	2

Sewer Treatments.

The annual treatment of foul sewers as required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was carried out throughout the Urban District.

Annual Test covered 50 roads and Streets giving 4 complete takes and 2 part-takes.

First Treatment using 4 oz. baits and zinc phosphide poison $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ covered 22 manholes in 7 streets giving 5 complete takes and 6 part-takes.

Second maintenance treatment covered 45 manholes in 9 streets with 2 complete takes.

I am satisfied with the progress being made in this work and the gradual elimination of infested sewers arising therefrom.

Costs—Taken from the Abstract of Accounts prepared by the Chief Financial Officer.

<i>Expenditure:</i>						£	£
Wages, Superannuation and Insurance	..	..					400
Administration	..	..	..	..	..		50
Transport	..	..	..	..	..		6
Posion Bait, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		9
Equipment	..	..	..	..	..		1
							<hr/>
							466
<i>Income:</i>							
Charge for Business Premises	..	..	..			14	
Ministry Grant	..	..	..	..	..	226	
						<hr/>	240
							<hr/>
Cost to Rate Fund	..	..					£226
							<hr/> <hr/>

Factories Act, 1937.

Number of Factories on Register	..	..	..	37
Number of Inspections	..	..	..	32
Number of unsatisfactory conditions found	..	..		2
" " " " remedied			..	2
Number of prosecutions instituted	..	..	..	0
Number of Outworkers	..	..	..	125

HOUSING.

The waiting lists for Council Houses showed a further decline at the end of 1953 from a total in 1952 of 928 to 852, a decrease of 76, this is the second successive year to show a decrease over the peak year of 1951 with 964 cases on the waiting list.

It can be safely stated that to maintain this steady decrease 150 new houses a year are required.

Another point of interest arrived at from the study of Housing records since 1946 is the fact that although applicants living with parents or in rooms are on the waiting list approximately 4 years 4 months from the date of application as Single Persons, the majority have only been married 1, 2 or 3 years when allocated a house, their waiting time from the date of their marriage can be one of these periods or less. Very few arrange their marriage to fit in approximately with the allocation of a new house.

It is these Single Persons applications which in my opinion forms the key point of your Rooms and Parents Lists, in other words the war-time marriages have been dealt with and the distressing overcrowding of 1946 and 1947 does not arise with the post war marriages controlling your waiting list at the present time. I still feel that faster progress could be obtained by the greater use of existing houses by modernisation or improvement and transfers of tenants occupying family accommodation.

In view of the new legislation which has become operative at the time of writing this Report, I append the following extract from Special Report No. 3/53 to the Housing Committee on the 24th November, 1953.

SURVEY OF URBAN DISTRICT AS TO SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEME.

1.—Housing Act, 1930.

The first 5 year Slum Clearance Programme was adopted by the Council in August, 1933, when demolition orders were made respecting 184 houses, displacing 643 persons. Of that programme the following items remain owing to the fact that the demolition of these houses was suspended during the war years as an Emergency measure.

Number of Houses vacant awaiting demolition	29
Number of Houses still occupied (18th May, 1953)	17
	<hr/>
Total	46
	<hr/> <hr/>

Eleven cottages are occupied by one person living alone, and 21 persons occupy the remaining 6 houses.

2.—Future Proposals.

Listed properties given as individual dwellings	392
Portland Street area	52
	<hr/>
	444
Less properties closed by Owners voluntarily on representation by Department	7
	<hr/>
	437
Occupied houses from 5 year Programme with Demolition Orders operative	17
	<hr/>
Total ..	454
	<hr/> <hr/>

3.—Overall Picture of Housing Conditions in Urban District.

The following information is calculated to the 31st December, 1952, and based on information obtained from Census figures, Annual Reports, etc., and apart from the fact that the figures have been kept in round numbers for convenience, I am satisfied they are substantially correct.

Estimated number of inhabited houses in the district ..	7,000	
<i>Percentage of houses not of modern standards.</i>		
Pre 1900	400	
1901-1921	1,600	
	<hr/>	2,000
		28.5%
<i>Percentage of houses for demolition ..</i>	500	7.1%
<i>Percentage of houses of modern standards:</i>		
(erected 1922-1952)	4,500	64.4%
including 1,280 Council Houses (18.3% of total 7,000 or 28.4% of 4,500 modern houses).		
Total ..	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7,000	100.0%
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Taken as a whole, Arnold in my opinion is very well situated as regards Housing and the task of Demolition and Improvement is not so formidable as one would expect. It is possible that a fair percentage of the 2,000 pre-1921 houses were improved between the wars with bathrooms, etc., especially in the case of Owner/Occupiers. This would reduce the amount of work involved on Improvement Schemes and at the same time remove the houses from the possibility of demolition for many years to come.

Waiting List for Council Houses.

A. <i>Families without separate Homes.</i>	1953	1952	1951	1950
Living with Parents	224	245	311	269
" in Rooms	121	109	105	95
Single Persons	177	188	181	145
Living in Rooms outside U.D.	102	114	105	52
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	624	656	702	561
 B. <i>Families with separate Homes:</i>				
Resident Householders ..	197	235	234	214
House-holders residing outside U.D.	31	37	28	40
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	852	928	964	815

Housing Progress.

New Council Houses Occupied ..	120	149	60	114
Re-lets of existing houses	20	20	11	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	140	169	71	128
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Exchange of tenancies (families) ..	38	28	28	46
T.B. cases or families re-housed ..	8	4	2	3

Houses owned by Local Authority.

Arnot Hill Road	12 houses
Grove Estate	119 "
St. Albans Road	18 "
Brookfield Estate	277 "
Ravenswood Road (Slum Clearance)	28 "
" " (Bungalows Aged Persons) ..	10 "
Bond Street Area (Slum Clearance)	8 "
Coppice Road (Slum Clearance)	64 "
	<hr/>
Total ..	536

Post War Housing (31st December, 1946/1953).

Ravenswood Estate	166	"
Coppice Rd. (Howbeck and Kiddier Rd.) ..	22	"
" " (Pre-fabricated)	50	"
Furlong Street (Aluminium)	22	"
Killisick Estate	377	"
Furlong Street Flats	8	"
Nursery Road	28	"
Cross Street (including 52 non-traditional)	137	"
Cross Street Flats	16	"
Oxclose Estate, No. 1	14	"
	<hr/>	840
Total ..		<hr/> <hr/> 1,376

Housing Rents.

I am indebted to Mr. E. Faulkner, for the following extract from his Financial Statement for the year ending 31st March, 1954 :—

<i>March 31st.</i>				<i>Rent Collected.</i>	<i>Arrears.</i>
				£	£
1939	..	..	..	11,297	27
1948	..	..	..	18,662	25
1949	..	..	..	23,045	18
1950	..	..	..	30,064	28
1951	..	..	..	38,937	81
1952	..	..	..	45,721	92
1953	..	..	..	54,958	95
1954	..	..	..	66,367	67

Housing Repairs.

Amounts expended on various trades :—

		1953/54	1952/53	1951/52	1950/51
Electricity and Gas.	..	84	68	97	133
Builder and Carpenter	..	2,222	2,819	2,715	2,796
Painter (Council)	..	1,347	824	890	433
Plumber	..	1,964	1,948	1,548	1,948
Other items	..	856	800	757	471
Total	..	<u>£6,473</u>	<u>£6,459</u>	<u>£6,007</u>	<u>£5,781</u>

Housing Statistics.

Number of New Houses erected during the year:

(a) Total houses erected	..	..	..	..	217
(i.) By the Local Authority	..	..	..	..	120
(ii.) By other Local Authorities	..	..	..	..	0
(iii.) By Private Enterprise	..	..	..	..	49
(iv) By Coal Industry Housing Association	..	..	..	..	48

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing Defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	..	..	..	652
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	..	..	..	676
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	..	..	..	..	0
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	..	..	..	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	538

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notice:*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	509
---	-----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year:*

A. Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By local authority in default of owners ..	0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	107
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	75
(b) By local authority in default of owners ..	21

C. Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Acts, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
(3) Number of houses closed under voluntary Undertakings by Owner	1

D. Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4. *Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding:*

No reliable information is available.

Housing Act, 1949.

Two applications for Improvement Grants were approved during the year, brief details as follows :

1. *Semi-detached House* provision of bathroom, etc., partitioning of bedroom to give separate access, and incidental works.
Total cost including repairs £497 6s. 6d. Grant £150 4s. 7d.
2. *Three Terraced Cottages*, demolition of outbuildings, erection of lobby entrances to back door, new bathroom off, and external coals, fireplaces, domestic boiler, food storage, etc., together with incidental works.

Total cost including repair £1 072 13s. 5d. Grant £483 19s. 5d.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Ice Cream.

Fifty-nine premises are registered in the District for the manufacture and/or sale of ice cream, an addition of 2 as compared with 1952.

Manufacturer (Heat Treatment)	1
Manufacturers (Complete Cold Mix)	6
Retailers	52
	—
Total ..	59
	==

Inspections.—78 inspections were made during the year.

Samples.

Fifty-six samples of ice cream and 5 iced lollies were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham, during the year. All samples taken were as served to the general public.

	<i>No. of Samples</i>	RESULTS			
		<i>Grade I</i>	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>Grade III</i>	<i>Grade IV</i>
Manufacturers (Heat Treatment)	4	4	—	—	—
„ (Cold Mix) ..	19	12	—	4	1
Retailers	33	27	4	3	1
Total 1953 ..	56	43	4	7	2
„ 1952 ..	42	38	3	1	—
„ 1951 ..	45	31	9	5	—
„ 1950 ..	53	29	15	5	—

The provisional gradings of the 56 samples of Ice Cream were as follows :—

43 samples	..	Grade 1	
4	„	„	2
7	„	„	3
2	„	„	4

} Unsatisfactory.

The nine unsatisfactory samples in grades 3 and 4 related to manufacturers, 1 in the Urban District and 1 outside.

(U.D. 4—grade 3 and 1 grade 4. Outside U.D. 3 grade 3 and 1 grade 4.)

U.D.—In this case it was found that the Manufacturer was adding pasteurised milk to a complete Cold-Mix powder, and whilst producing an article of good quality, failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test. No further trouble has since been experienced.

O.U.D.—In this case the manufacturer concerned has given up the Ice Cream business.

ICE LOLLIES.—Of the 5 samples submitted 3 were unsatisfactory. These were manufactured outside the Urban District. Full details were forwarded to the Local Authority concerned and subsequent samples have proved satisfactory.

Milk and Dairies.

The number of dairies and distributors registered by the Council at 31st December, 1953 were as follows, an increase of six on the previous year :—

Distributors with Dairy premises	..	..	10
„ Shops	..	..	22
„ from outside the Urban District	..	..	9
			—
Total	..	..	41
			==

One hundred and forty inspections (Dairies 69, Distributors 71) were carried out during the year. 15 contraventions warranting informal action were observed and 14 remedied.

LICENCES.—The following licences were in operation at the end of the year.

		Dealers Licence.	Supplementary Licence.
Pasteurised Milk	.. ..	16	8
Sterilised Milk	.. ..	21	8
Tuberculin Tested Milk	.. ..	11	8
		—	—
		48	24
Total			72
			—

Sampling.

The following table summarises the 112 samples of milk obtained by the Department during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham for bacteriological examination under prescribed tests.

Designation.	No. of Samples	Meth. blue test		Phosphatase		Turbidity	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	78	72	6	77	1	—	—
T.T. (Pasteurised)	9	9	—	9	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	10	9	1	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	15	—	—	—	—	15	—
Totals ..	112	90	7	86	1	15	—

In the event of samples not passing the prescribed test investigations are made and further check samples obtained for examination.

Four of the Pasteurised Milk Samples which failed the Methylene Blue Test were all from one supplier within the district. Enquiries revealed that the milk was pasteurised at licenced premises within the district, collected in bulk and bottled on the diaryman's own premises, the conclusion was that the bottling process was the source of the trouble as with further supervision subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

One sample of Pasteurised Milk and 1 sample of Tuberculin Tested milk from sources outside the Urban District were referred to the County Milk Production Officer.

One sample of Pasteurised Milk from premises within from the Urban District was referred to the County Council Licensing Authority.

One sample of Pasteurised Milk obtained from a Shopkeeper within the district but supplied from an outside source was a "stale" sample which should have been returned to the Dairy as a "left-over".

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949-50.

I am indebted to Mr. Gregory, Chief Weights and Measures Inspector, Notts. County Council, for the following information relating to samples of milk taken by the County Sampling Officers during the year under the above regulations.

Pasteurised, Heat Treated etc., Milk 55 samples, 54 passed, 1 failed.

Milk samples under Food and Drugs Act, 1938, as to quality, fat content or chemical analysis, details of Mr. Gregory's report will be found on the last page of the report.

Food Inspection.

The Department continues to be actively engaged in this important work and excluding dairies and ice cream premises, a total of 529 inspections and visits were made during the year to food premises.

It is found that both Shopkeepers and Wholesalers are only too willing to co-operate in matters requiring attention.

The following improvements were effected during the year on food premises:—

Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	10
Walls repaired or rebuilt	..	..	..	6
Roofs and ceilings repaired	..	..	..	7
Internal surfaces cleansed and repainted	..	..	..	8
New sinks provided	..	..	..	1
Instantaneous Hot water heater provided	..	..	..	—
Miscellaneous contraventions remedied	..	..	..	32
Drainage provided or repaired	..	..	..	5

Unsound Food.

The following summarises the foods examined during the year which were found to be unfit for human consumption and subsequently destroyed.

Meat.

Brisket Beef	23 lbs. 8 ozs.	Jellied Veal	.. 50 lbs. 12 ozs. and 37 tins
Bacon ..	355 lbs. 8 ozs.	Luncheon Meat	.. 7 lbs. 3 ozs. and 86 tins
Braised Liver	.. 3 tins	Stewed Steak	.. 116 tins
Black Puddings	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Sausage ..	.. 117 lbs. 8 ozs.
Corned Beef	.. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and 98 tins	Tongue ..	.. 117 lbs. and 5 tins
Cooked Ham	.. 592 lbs.	Pig Carcase	.. (generalised) Tuberculosis)
Chopped Pork	.. 20 lbs.		
Ham Loaf ..	.. 3 tins.		

Fruit.

Apples	205 tins	Oranges	5 tins
Apricots	14 tins	Pears	4 tins
Apricot pulp ..	10 lbs.	Pineapple	57 tins
Blackcurrants ..	153 tins	Plums	196 tins
Cherries	164 tins	Prunes	11 tins
Dates	6 pkts.	Peaches	14 tins
Fruit Salad	4 tins	Peach Pulp	10 lbs.
Greengages	62 tins	Raspberries	15 tins
Grapefruit	12 tins	Strawberries	130 tins
Grapes	1 tin	Tomatoes	997 tins
Mangoes	8 tins	Tomato Puree	10 lbs.

Vegetables.

Beetroot	..	..	2 tins	Celery	..	..	1 tin
Beans	..	..	105 tins	Peas	..	..	13 tins
Carrots	..	..	23 tins	Soups	..	..	14 tins

Fish.

Lobster	..	..	5 tins	Sardines	..	..	454 tins
Mussels	..	..	300 lbs.	Salmon	..	..	1 tin
Pilchards	..	..	4 tins				

Miscellaneous.

Biscuits	..	..	25 lbs.	Minemeat	..	..	52 tins
Cheese	..	..	82 lbs.	Milk	..	..	242 tins
			and 244 portions	Squashes	..	..	1 bottle
Chocolate	..	..	48-2 oz. bars	Sponge Puddings	..	..	582
Flour	..	..	12 lbs.	Sugar	..	..	76 lbs.
Jam	..	..	18 jars	Salt	..	..	16 pkts.
Jellies	..	..	131 pkts.	Tea	..	..	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Lemoncurd	..	..	6 jars				

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST, YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1953.

Articles obtained for Examination and Analysis	No. of Samples.				Result of Analysis (Adulterated and Sub-standard Samples)	Proceedings, if any taken in respect of Adulterated or Sub-standard Samples
	Obtained	Submitted to Public Analyst	Tested by Inspector	Genuine	Adulterated or Sub-standard	
Almonds Ground ..	1	1	—	1	—	Reported to Derbyshire County Council for investigation on manufacturer's premises.
Butter ..	1	1	—	1	—	
Dripping ..	1	1	—	1	—	
Figs in Syrup ..	1	1	—	1	—	
Gin ..	1	1	—	1	—	
Golden Syrup ..	1	1	—	1	—	
Honeycomb Moulds ..	1	1	—	1	—	
Ice Cream ..	1	1	—	1	—	
Iced Lollipops ..	2	2	—	1	1	
Margarine ..	1	1	—	1	—	
Milk ..	93	—	93	84	9	
Milk, Condensed ..	1	1	—	1	—	The 9 sub-standard samples were found to be slightly deficient due to natural causes.
Mince meat ..	1	1	—	1	—	
Sardines ..	4	4	—	4	—	
Sausage, Beef ..	1	1	—	1	—	
Sausage, Pork ..	2	2	—	2	—	
Vinegar, Malt ..	1	1	—	1	—	
Whisky ..	1	1	—	1	—	
TOTALS ..	115	22	93	105	10	

